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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-PUTNAM-BEN THE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-FAUSTUS-THE BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street - DAVID COPPER -

MATIONAL TO SATRE, Chatham Square-PRINTER OF BROUGHAM'S LYCBUM, Broadway-David Correstoria

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway PELLOWS OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway-Ermorian AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AFFEE

NEW YORK AMPHITHEATER, 37 Bowery - Equipments WASHINGTON HALL-PANORANA OF THE PILORIN'S BATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street

New York, Mouday, January 20, 1851,

Sews from California.

The steamship Cherokee, Capt. Windle, is due to-day from Chagres, with two weeks later news, and from one to two millions of gold dust, from California.

Complimentary Dinner to Ex-Governor Young.
We give, in another part of this day's Herald,

a full report of the complimentary disner given to ex-Governor Young on Saturday evening last. Our columns are so much crowded to-day, that we have so room to comment on this extraordinary and new phase of politics in this State; but we shall give due attention to it at an early day. We will ay, however, that if Sewardism and Greeleyism are to prevail among the whig party of this State, their organization is destined to be broken up be fore long, or they will result in an abolition woolly head party, without influence at home or abroad, to say nething of the consequences which are sure to result from such a state of things, to the integrity of the republic.

Waste of Time and Public Money in Wash-Ington. One half this last session of the Thirty-first Con-

gress is expended, and they have done little or nothing, or the next thing to nothing. Week after week has been frittered away in trifles, in speeches for Buncombe, in clap trap, in adjourning over to Monday from Thursday, and from Thursday to Monday, and in the smallest pretences of earning those eight dollars per day, and roast beef, and plum pudding. We hear of levées, and routs, and balls, and parties, in which our law-makers cut a large figure; but we hear very little of anything done for the public benefit, in the public business depending before the two houses. We have waited till patience is out of the question. It is time there were some understanding, or some revelation, or adjection, of the intentions of the wise men a

The proceedings upon the Cheap Postage bill are good as far as they go; but upon the revenue and tariff ques ions-upon the important question of providing for the public debt-upon the equally important question of providing additional steamers for the naval and postal service-upon the subject oblicatory upon us from treaty stipulations, of delending our Mexican fronties from the Apaches and Camanches-upon the public printing-upon rivers and harbors, and various other measures of national mportance, our law-makers stand in statu quo, but always ready to adjourn to a warm dinner. They have but indifferent beef in Washington at the boarding houses, and to be palatable, it must neither be cold nor overdone. Their potatoes are small ee; but their baked beaps and homminy are eaid to be delicious, if taken hot, at about three o'clock, post meridian. Hence it is, that the two bouses, as long as possible, continue to meet, and fritter away the day till about three, when a motion to adjourn postpones the public interests till tomorrow.

Conservatism, non-action, non-intervention, and masterly inactivity, are all good enough in their places; but a little, in the way of business, too, is sometimes a good thing. While it is a subject of gratification that the two houses have expressed themselves so decisively in favor of the Compromise acts, and against a re-agitation of the slavery question, it is a pity that they seem to be equally averse to agitating or acting upon anything at all. It would seem that the dislocation of party be and party organizations had paralyzed the fragments of both parties, and that all were indifferent to the public interests. What care the democrats, when the administration will be held responsible ! What care the whigs, when scarce a man of them knows what is to become of himself, his party, the administration, or the spoils, in the scrub race or scramble of 1952? Nothing. The game is not worth the candle when the spoils are lost eight of. Parties are all at odds and ends, sixes and sevens; and there must be, of necessity, an indifference to le gislation when everything is in such a fog. This ze a deeper consideration than a hot danner; but still the question of the " loaves and fisher" lies at the bottom of it all.

Heretofore the great interests of the day, and even the most trifling questions of a merely local or private character, have been party measures be tween two great parties, and, pro of con, it was plain sailing. Now, parties are broken up, and the friends and enemies of every measure have to be collected from the drift. Sectional interests have superseded party platforms. Pennsylvania refuses to advance the river and harbor bill, because it takes precedence of specific duties and home valu ations; and the liberal Solons of the Great West are only satisfied with measures for equandering away the public lands. The deep sore of the Fugiave law still renkles in the North, while the electment from Cahforem is still a bitter dose to the South. There seems, indeed, to be a lingering distress of the safety of the Union on both sides, and a consequent recklessness of public duty. This is manifest in the proceedings from day to

Meneures are adv-need by individuals, instead of the rank and file of a combined and disciplined party. Every rading or expecting man is for himself, and has his own hobby and his own item. of capital for Buncombe. Mr. Clay and General Case stick to the compromises, and Mr. Webster and General Foote have probably invested everything in a joint stock Union party. Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, is pushing his scheme for free farm, to every hody, at the expense of the treasury; while Governor Seward is close at his side, with Colone Pacific rational, California land title, and Western armory bills under his arm, mixed up with Beaton and a whole bundle of land graduation, Colonel Fremont's reports and Hamboldt's boundary lines. Truman Smith is in for French spolianear-only five millions -not much, when we have only a debt of \$134,000.000 to meet within the next sixteen years. Mr. Douglass has chosen Canadian reciprocity and the free navigation of the St Lawpence; and we suspect that General Houston is

committed to the po'cy of the re-ameration of the island of Cuba. Every man is for himselfthe devil take the hin most.

What can we expect, with such a state of things exs n !- hat g eat measures, when parties and party leaders are disper ed !- what efficient or useful egislation on an enlarged scale, with the sectional animositie hat are still prevail ing? The fact is, such a the existing confusion and disorganization among the two old parties at Washington-such he sectional and local jealous es-such the mystery of the inexplicable campaign of 1862, ha we have hardly a righ to expec much of this expiring Congress. We expect the Appropriation bille; we m get the Branch Mint; something for rivers and harbor, and a few private bills; but beyond these, the prospect is unpromising. A large proport on, it is most likely, of the business of this ression, will go over to the next Congress, naddition of e elect on of a President of the United Sates. Is the Union still a danger! Is the worst yet to come? God forbid! Let, then, this Congress enjoy their | ay and mileage, their roast beef and plum-pudding, and let us be thankful that the session expires with the third day of March. Amen!

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL .- The details of the Postage bill will give atisfaction generally to the community; but in jublishing it in our columns we cannot but express a hope that that portion of it which relates to the postage and weight of newspapers, will be medified when the Senate take the subject into consideration.

Newspapers in this country are made of paper fabricated from cotton stock, and in England of paper in which linen stock is largely used. The English newspapers are heavier and more durable than those of this country; and the proposed law will preclude the American publishers from making any improvement in the texture and weight of their paper, the quality of which seems to demand corection. Should our publishers be able to use any portion of linen stock, or to increase the thickness of their paper, this law would operate against such enterprise. Besides, we think that the post-office department and the public will be in a constan wrangle about the weight of newspapers, particularly with respect to fractions of ounces. Postmasters will be engaged in the trivial work of tearing off wrappers, weighing, and disputing, while more essential business will be neglected or delayed. The simple fact of a mail being made wet by any accident, would impose a mx upon those taking newspapers; for a newspaper tho-roughly saturated with water, would we in much more than in the ordinary condition in which it comes from the press; and who will stop to dry

An additional reason for opposition to this regulation is this-that the public would be deprived, on many occasions, of receiving important intelligence, now given to them in supplements and double sheets. If we must have a limit to newspapers, let us have that assigned by the last law, which has reference to superficial inches, and not to weight. We trust that the Senate will see to this in time.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION AND THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES -On Thursday last, General Shields offered a resolution in the United States Senate, calling for information from President Fillmore, on the state of our affairs with the republic of Nicaragua. The resolution was passed unanimously, and the public may soon expect something like a correct history of the remarkable transactions, on the part of British agents, which have surprised and distressed the Nicaraguan government, at the same time that they have placed our own government in a very unenviable position. However, we trust in Mr. Webster's ability and disposition to do justice to this subject. We cannot think that he will add to the mistake already made, by the recall of Mr. Squier from Central America. On the contrary, we are fully satisfied that he will exhibit the same national spirit that characterized his conduct recently, with respect to the Austrian Minister. Should this be done faithfully-as we do not doubt it will be-the public will have a view of some of the most remarkable diplomatic documents in the archives of the government, and there will be an opportunity for the publie to make use of rare discrimination in taste, between their admiration of the epistolary styles of the Austrian Minister and of Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer; and, if the letters of the latter should be scarce, perhaps one or two may be found now, in the hands of the Senate, which may be worthy of public attention.

The Senate of the United States have a very plain history to deal with. The San Juan di Nicaragua is no longer of Nicaragua, but, as the English instruct us to think, of Great Britain-under the soubriquet of Greytown. We may stick a pin there, as a point from which to start, and then we can pass through all the other passages of the record, till the Greytown "curfew tolls the knell of parting day"-and of parting territory from its rightful owners. Never has this country been called upon more forc bly to maintain the Monroe doctrine of non-intervention, by foreign nations, in affairs on this continent. Let us have the whole story, and we shall then know what our duty is on this important subject-if we have any doubt with respect to L.

THE SOUTH AND OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS-RIVAL PRETENSIONS OF BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA .-An application has been made to Congress by several influential citizens of Virginia and the city or Phi ad lphia, for the establishment of a line of mail steamers to run alternately, from Norfolk and Philadelphia, to some port on the continent of Europe, touching at Portsmouth, England.

Since the presentation of this application, the citizers of Baltimore have memorialized Congress to authorise a contract to be made for the transportation of the mails from Balt more and Norfolk to England. This, we presume, will be more acceptable to the people of Virginia than the former proposition, as hey would always have the steamers running to and from Norfolk, instead of sharing that advantage with Philadelphia. Moreover, there would be no advantage to any part of the country obtained by transportation of the European mails to and from Philadelphia, lying, as that city does, so pear to New York, and so far from the ea; whilst it must be admitted that there is no little force in the arguments urged on behalf of the South in favor of a regular mail line from Norfolk.

We believe that no more effectual " Union meao, e" could be devised than the extension of govers ment aid to these important steam enterprises, in the South'as well as in the North. Undoubtedly, he South is fairly entitled to a participation in the patronegie of government; and it cannot be expectd that Se uthern citizens will quietly submit to the monopoly by the North, of all the immente advantages accruin, I from the communication with Euhe national func . Certain it is, that New York centres nothing set unfair; on the contrary, we shall hall with pleasure the establishment of the ine proposed, from Na tfelk and Baltimore.

THE TEN GOVERNORS AND THE COMMON COUNCIL SERECTION. In our report of the proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on Friday evening an error occurred in the presuntle affered by Assistant Alderman J. B. Webb, of the Sevents, ward, respecting the extraordinary extravagnet and ene, mous demand the extraordinary extraragact and one mous demands of the Ten Governors on the city treasury. Instead of corty thousand dollars being the sun which the Ten Governors have called for and received from the Comproduct for the past year, it should have read, "four bonars of thousand dollars," which they have a mixed and deposed of in some way, although the prograble charges that the Ten Fovernors couldy reject the grot which the aldermen and Assistant Aldermen recommend to them for alms, which was not the case when we had one Alms House Commissioner instead of ten, as now, when the poor recommended by the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen received prompt and substantial reject.

For the Serve - The steamship Florida, Captain Lyon, for Savannah, and the steamship Southerner, Capt. Diskribson, for Charleston, salled on Saturday cliernoon.

THE WINTER'S PARTIONABLE SEASON IN WASH meron.—The federal city is described by the Earl of Carlisle as a parcel of villages scattered over a goose common—by Randolph, of Roanoke, as a city of magnificent distances; and by Dickens as a city of magnificent intentions. When Amin Bey was told that a small place was selected for our capital in order to be removed from the power of the mob, and revolutionary barricades, it is said that he answered it was a wise thing. And the liberal minded Turk was, perhaps, correct. He belongs to the Union party, and so do we, and we stick to i while a plank of the Castle Garden plat-

form is left o stand upon.

But in a sparsely settled and widely scattered pl ce like Washington, with a population of about 29,000 whites, 3,000 slaves, and 10,000 free people of color, all told; and with full 15,000 of the whit population in the suburbs, there must be some de iciencies in the society, considered in a metropolitan seuse. A foreigner, or a traveller accustome to the unapproachable gayety of Paris, the royal magnificence of the aristocracy of London, and the fa cinations of the old continental capitals, even of the little subdivisions of Germanyor the semi-civilized and semi-barbaric attrac tions of Constantinople; or the Spanish hospitalities of Rio Janeiro, or the luxurious climate and supply society of Havana, will find it rather monotonous in the capital of our mighty republic, f his object is the pleasures of a great and wealth

Washington is rather a poor place-without commerce, without manufactures, without a localized wealthy; aristocracy, even of the codfish order; and mainly dependent upon the annual appropriation bills. The President must be a republican. He cannot afford to treat all the people to a ball and a rich supper; and it would be treason to be as exclusive as Louis Napoleon. The secretaries, upon six thousand a year, do the best they can, but they occupy rented houses—the rooms are small, and every entertainment is a suffocating jam. The diplomatic corps have to submit to the same inconveniences. The winter assemblies are expensive enough to be select ; but the same old set from year to year, make them heavy. Operas are out of the question; the National Theatre was burnt down the night after Col. Polk's inauguration; and but for Barnum and Jenny Lind, it never could have been reclaimed even for the purpose of a circus. The lectures at the Smithsonian Institution are admirably adapted to the religious orders; but fashion requires more lively stimulants. In point of fact, in everything except boundary lines, public printing, political tricksters, and office seekers. Washington 1s a limited place-limited in society-limited in amusements-limited in all the legitimate pastimes of a national capital. In subterrenean drinking establishments, and in faro banks, where many a law maker is fleeced of his pay and mileage; and in other institutions of a corresponding character, our federal city is a thrifty imitator of the vices of older and more noted places : but with this branch of the subject we have

nothing to do in this instance. The winter's gay season at Washington ha been about as usual, excepting the visit of Jenny Lind. A week'y gathering in the East Room, weekly round of parties among the Secretaries, and an occasional "at home" by an M. C. or diplomat : a monthly assembly, a panorama now and then, and, once in a while, an amateur concert, comprise the atalogue of fash onable amusements but we have been informed that the guests of the National Hoe - miracing a number of newly married members of both houses-have organized. with the advice and consent of the landlord, a series of weekly hops, upon a new and very exclusive plan; that they are well attended, and are quite the thing. But, after all, the debates in Congress, the lions of the day, the public buildings, and the political plots, must be the chief de-pendence of a winter's stay in Washington. Their crowded parties are only agreeable to the stranger from the advantage they give of a familiar contac with disusguished people and humble office seek-ers. And it is, perhaps, all for the best that Washington is nothing more than a parcel of "villages scattered over a goose common." It is well ventilated; and if it has but little of the society, and but few of the amusements of greater cities, it is doubtless an advantage to the treasury, and a safeguard against a too rapid developement of political

Political Intelligence.

CONGERSSIONAL ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETIS The election to supply the vacancies in the present and thirty-second Congress will take place in Massachusetts to-day. There are two vacancies in the present Confrom the second and tourth districts; the former having been occasioned by the death of Hon Daniel P. King, and the latter, after eleven trials having falled to elect at all. There is very little probability with the present state of parties, that the whole delegation will be elected to-day. The following is a list of the candi-

dates :-THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Dist Whis. Demorrat.

2-Chas W. Upham, Robt. Kantoul, jr., Samuel E. Sawall,

4-Ben) Thempsen, R. Frothingham, jr., John G. Palfrey.

Thinky. Second Congress.

2-Chas. W. Upham, Robt. Rantoul, jr., Samuel E. Sawall,

3-Jas H. Bustan, Alpheus R. Bown, T. W. Higginson,

4-Ben) Thempsen, R. Frothingham, J. John G. Falfrey,

5-Ira Z. Karten, J. S. C. Knowiton, Charles Allen,

6-Gerge T. Davis, Chester W. Chapin, S. Williston,

7-John Z. Geodrich, Benry W. Bishop, Joel Hayden,

10-Zeno Scudder, C. B. S. Fessenden, Simpson Hart.

B-G-ree T. Davis. Chester W. Crapin, S. Williston, 7—John Z Goodrich, Benry W. Bishop. Joel Hayden. 10-Zeno Scudder, C. B. B. Fresendon, Simpon Hart.

Ex Mayor Woodrich Land The Gas Monorouv.—In pursuance of the resolution adopted at the late meeting of gas consumers, held at the Chinese Buildings, ex-Alderman Mercer. the chairman on that occasion, has appointed the following gentlemen as an executive committee, charged with the procuring of a fitting testimonial to be presented to the Hon. Galeb S. Woodhull, late Mayor of New York city, as a token of approval of his official conduct in vetoing the eighteen years gas contract, and smpowered to collect subscriptions for same:—C. Edwards Lester. John W. Letsen C S. Mathews, G. S. Foster, Joseph Bull; E. J. Mercer. Treasurer; C. B. Stuart, Secretary. A meeting of the committee was held at the Broadway House, on Saturday evening, when arrangements were made to carry out the object in view.

This Warmers.—Vesterday was the coldest day of the present year the thermometer being down to twelve, in exposed situations. It is a great change from the sullry weather of inst week.

First.—At his-past twelve o-clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the house No. 116 Orange street, which was entinguished by the police of the Fourteenth ward, with triffing damage.

First.—At the broke out yesterday morning, at haifpert twe o'clock, in the the store after No. 83 Biglath avenue. By the active exertions of the firemen and Captain Lovett, of the Ninth ward, and a pistoon of men, with the Assistant Captain and men of the Signent ward, the damage was limited to about \$400. A boy who siept in the store must have been suffice atom the timely discovery of the fire by officers share and Euglis Lovett, of the Ninth ward, and a pistoon of men, with the Assistant Captain and men of the Signent ward, the damage was limited to about \$400. A boy who siept in the store must have been suffice to the first ward conveyed him to the City demokray of the fire by officers share have noted the

the stramehip Oceacent City, lell, on Saturday after neon, at taxes o clock, from the dock of the firerous and was budly figured. He was taken to the City flow pital by one of the officers of the First ward police. Knocard Done on a Stanz A woman manual Bride Knocard Done or a Stanz A woman manual Brid-tet McCownn while crossing the Howery, on Saturday sight, was knocked down by ringe 481. Conchin in brother a line. She was taken to her realisation, No. 60 mange street, by effect Daily.

Before a Attement at Montee in Dancer, Mass.— We learn that a young doesn has been arrested and holden to ball for attempting to stab a young woman, a school mistress. She had received everal letters threatening her life, unless she consents to give up her school. In the evening, a man muffled up in a clock, rang the door lief at the house where the school mistress resided, and upon her going to the door, and replying "no" in his quistion whether she means to give up the school, he stuck her with a dirk, cutting her dress, see a variety the door are very slight. The young implicating the doctor are very slight. The young and a varing the skin of her side. The circumstance implies ing the doctor are very slight. The young tary had, eccutly been married to a reveryed divise, and had left him after a short cohabitation, agon tearning that he had another wife and children—Boston Herald, Jan. 18.

BOSTON—A WARNING TO REALEN.

Jan. 18 — Nicheles Smith, Michael Cazens, John Patrick, Francis Meriz, Louis Desmand, George Sheppard, Francis Capella, and Prier Parage, eight of the seamen of the ship Henry, of Boston, convicted of a mutiny on board that vascal, were called up to receive the seamen of the ship Henry, of Boston, convicted of a mutiny on board that vascal, were called up to receive the seamen of the ship Henry, of Boston, convicted of a mutiny on board that vascal, were called up to receive the seamen of the boy, one of them, Bleppard, is an Englishman, and the rest, who are Italian, he said could speak English so as to be understood by him. All of them had a fair trial, and had been convicted of a course of mutinous conduct on the high seas. The Court has looked into the evidence to see what could have induced eight able young men to commit such an act, but saw nothing in it to give a pretext for their mutiny. There was a difference, it appears, between one of the men. Nicholas, and first mate; but there is no evidence to show that the mate was the aggressor. Nicholas showed a disposition to fight, and to be quarreleome; the difference occurred at night, on dead, and Nicholas was found to have received a sait which head; he made no complaint he and his associates head of the seward, though there is no evidence that he was in any way mixed up with the quarrel between Nicholas and the mate. Nicholas, it appears, made two thrusts of a sword at the steward. What did they suppose was the natural consequence of all this? Was there one of them so ignorant, er co foolish, as to imagine that sany officer would submit to them, or comply with the conditions they required? In the long course of his judicial career he had never known a case of mutiny, such as theirs, which all not end in mutarder. It was a crime stoler to the discipline of the ship; they were all of them. He was determined that this should be not prisoner to the more of conduct trendered it necessary for the Court would remain the prisoner and

had just been sentenced—ordered alherton to pay a fine of \$1, and to be imprisoned for one year with hard labor.

The prisoner asked leave to say a few words. He then said he had been obliged to plead guilty because his two witnesses went to sea slace he was placed in confinement; they had drawn up statements, one acknowledging that he had thrown the leg of wood at the cook, and the other saying that he witnessed it.

The U. 8 District attorney said it would have availed the prisoner nothing if those men were here, for they acknowledged in his office that they were mistaken as to what they raid, and that they were mow condident the cook was right, and that the prisoner was the man who threw the log of wood.

The prisoner then stated that the captain could prove that the cook was not a good man, and that he entertained a bad feeling towards him (prisoner) because he had informed the captain that he was selling water to the passengers, for which the captain had him tied up, and was going to flog him, but wid not afterwards, as he was afraid the cook, in revenge, might poisen all the passengers.

After some further remarks, the Bistrict Attorney intimated that he had no objection that the court should be turnished with the depositions of the men spoken of by prisoner, and it there was anything to alter the facts stated in the indictment, his honor could revoke the sentence.

The court then ordered the sentence to be suspended for a few days.

Superior Court.

Genneral.

Superior Court.

General Term.

Before Chief Justice Salety, and Justices Sandford,
Paine, Duer, Mason, and Campbell.

Jan. 18.—The act to amend an act entitled "An act
for increasing the number of Justices of the Superior
Court of the city of New York, and for extending the justicetion of that Court," passed March 28th, 1849, and
the act amending the same, passed April 10, 1849, and
alse to amend title v. of part first of the Code of Procedure, passed Jan. 16, 1851, was read in open court by
the Clerk, and ordered on file.

In the matter of Gev. W. Nilss, an Attorney and Counseller of this Court.—On reading and filing a certified
copy of the conviction and sentence of the sald Geo.

copy of the conviction and sentence of the said Geo. W. Niles in the Court of Sessions, the Court ordered that the name of the said Geo. W. Niles be stricken

copy of the conviction and sentence of the said tee.

W Niles in the Court of Sessions, the Court ordered that the name of the said Geo. W Niles be stricken from the rolls of attorney and counsellor of this court. NEW RULES OF THE SEVERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, ADOPTED LAN. 18, 1851.

1. The general and special terms of the court will be held on the first Mondays of January, February, March. April. May, June, October, November, and December, in each year, and will continue ustil the last Saturday of such months, respectively.

2. At the general terms the court will hear appeals, enumerated motions, and causes transferred from the Supreme Court, pursuant to the act of 1849, which have not heretofore been heard. The general term will open at eleven o'clock A M.

3. The special terms will consist of a trial term, held by two justices severally, and a term held by one justice, which will be designated the special term. For the trial term, the Clerk will prepare a calendar, containing the issues of fact to be tried by a jury. Such calendar will be called and regulated by the justice helding the principal trial court. The other justice, at the trial term will aid him in the side court, as heretofore practised. The trial term will open at ten clock A M.

4 For the special term, the clerk will prepare a calendar, containing first, the issues of law noticed for argument at such term, and second all issues of fact noticed for trial, which are designated on the note of Issue, as causes not required to be tried by a jury by section 283 of the tode of Procedure, or in which a jury first is waived. The special term will open at 18 o'clock A M.

4. For the special term, up and deeped deanes, and the hearing of litigated non-enumerated motions. The enhender will be taken up aced day, at 11 A M.

5. Non-enumerated motions will be heard by one of the juritors for experts of the code, a special term will open at 18 o'clock A M. and up and Christmas. For such motions, and for the purpose of making all necessary orders, an

at time. The court, at the conclusion of the June term, will

present terms, at eleven A. M. and must be noticed for that time.

The court, at the conclusion of the June term, will appeals only, to be held during the vecation.

8. A party intending to move to set aside a verdict as against the evidence, must obtain from the justice who tried the cause, an order staying the proceedings for that purpose. Each a motion will not be entertained, unless the stay of proceedings to obtained and served within four days after the entry of the judgment by the clerk or before the insertion of the costs by the clerk in the entry of the judgment. The court, by order, may period the judgment. The court, by order, may period the judgment. The court, by order, may period the judgment to be entered and collected, without projudice to a motion to set aside the verdict, and may impose such terms on each party, in respect thereof, as to the court may seem meet.

9. The party moving to ret aside a verdict as against evidence, must prepare a case and procurs the same to be retired on the usual manner. If the party making the case, intend to appeal from the judgment, when smirred on the reruict because of errors of law altered to have concurred at the trial or in the direction for judgment, he must present such alleged errors in the case made for esting acide the verdict. If the errors complained of wave excepted to in due season when they occurred in the case may be turned into a bill of enceptions as of course, in the event of the application to set aside the verdict on the case when extiled, must be brought on, on the usual notice, at the appeal term. No alleged errors of law presented by such case, will be contributed at the special term, unless by the express directions of the justice before whem the case was trial. If either party appeal from an order of a justice, granting or refusing a new trial on such case, the appeal may be brought on before the general term, on which the motion was made the expend from the judgment in respect of such errors of law must be brought on and argued at the

preseried in subdivision six of section three hundred and seven of the annuaded code, tegether with the expenses specified in section three hundred and sleven. But where an appeal from such order is heard at the same time with an appeal from the judgment in the cause, the court may in its discretion give costs on the former appeal, as if it were a metion at special term.

13. The party who moves for a re-hearing, or review of a cause or matter decided by a referee or referees, shall presure and furnish to the court a special report of the referee or referees, setting forth distinctly the facts found on the referees, and his or their decision upon the points of law arising in the cause.

14. The foregoing rules shall take effect immediately, and all existent rules inconsistent with the same are hreby repealed.

Present—Chief Justice Oakley, Mr. Justice Bandford, and Mr. Justice Paine.

Twelve o'Chock.—Decisions.—Susan O. Barry vs. Stephen Whitney, et al, and Seven Other Causes.—Ordered, that each of the above causes be referred to Joseph 8. Bosworth, Esq., counsellor at law, as referee, to ascertain whether the compensation in the above cases, received by the attorneys for plaintiff, have been reasonable, and it it abould appear on the coming in of said report of referee that the compensation has been unreasonable; then the attorneys must refund whatever amount they have received more than they are entitled te. Police Intelligence.

unreasonable; then the attorneys must refund whatever amount they have received more than they are entitled to.

Police Intelligence.

An Alleged Charge of Perjury.—Officer Ralph Patterson arrested yesterday a genteel looking man, about 50 years of age, by the name of Benjamin Perine, Jr. residing at No. 119 Columbia street on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, wherein Mr. Perine stands charged with awaring falsely on the 18th day of May, 1648. before the Hon. Charles MeVean, surrogate. It seems that the accused is one of the executors of the estate of the late Robert Perine, and has set up a claim of \$5.000 against the estate for services reneared during the lifetime of Robert, and now suce the estate for the same. On the investigation before the surrogate than more and the charged of have aworn that no sult or claim was pending against him from the estate; when in fact a mortage was made to Robert Perine, by the accused for \$2,500, on the 7th day of May, 1848, and that said mortage had never been discharged, and was at the time of his making oath before the surrogate still existing against him. This fact being unsterial to the matter at issue, a warrant was issued for his arrest, on the charge of perjury. The case will undergo a legal investigation in a few days. In the man time Mr. Perine was detained in oustody. A Charge of Fraud.—Officer Crosect on Saturday, arrested William Murphy, doing business at No. 27 Pine street, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, wherein he stands charged on the complaint of Wm. H. Haward, on No. 40 Bouth street, in connection with Conrad A Tenyle, that, on the complaint of Wm. H. Haward, on No. 40 Bouth street, in connection with Conrad A Tenyle, that, on the complaint of Wm. H. Haward, on No. 40 Bouth street, on Saturday, night, a woman, calling herself Sarah Stevens, entered the street of the analysis of the concerning the same kind of spurious money. The wonder the street of the same of the concerning the same kind of spurious money. The wonder of the same of the c

Theatrical.

The magistrate held the accused to bail to answer the charge.

Themtrical.

Bewery Theatre.—A great and very attractive bill of entertainment is effered for the amusement of the patrons of the Bowery theatre, this evening. The first place is the historical drama of "Putnam," with J. B. Scott in his infinitable character of Onesctah. After this place, Miss Hiffert will sing one of her most popular songs; and the entertainments will conclide with the nautical drama of "Ben the Boatswain." The Bowery theatre was never so successful as at presentit is every night filed with highly respectable and discriminating audiences—owing principally to the manner in which both Hamblin and his able assistant, Mr. Stevens, manages everything so cleverly, both beore and behind the curtain.

Broadway Theatrae.—The manager has made "a palpable hit" in the production of the grand romantic spectacle of "Faustus," which has drawn immense numbers every night, for the past week, and will doubtless be attractive for weeks to come. We have no besitation in saying that the piece could not be put upon the stage in a more perfect form, as to its magical transformations, its beautiful scenery, and its skillfully wrought artistic representation. Mile Penisi as Adine, gives a feeling and truthul portraiture of the too confiding and betrayed woman. This lady increases nightly in public estimation, and proves herself an excellent acquisition to these boards. Byott's "Faustus" is an admirable piece of acting; he deliver the fine sentences with palhos, and his acting throughout evinces a deep study. Conway, as Mephistopheles is a very devil in appearance, in cunning obelsance, and deceit; Mrs. Abbott acids a charm and a grace to the part of Roscolio, which are inseparable from everything she performs. Whiting's judicious acting and knowledge of music render him a most fit representative of his part, and Davidge is irresiably droll in the student and attendant of Faustus. Harris performs the little he has to do with even and unexaggerated dramatic

Bunyon's Theravar.—The excellent drama of "David Copperfield" is now in its fourth week of representation; and from the great talent introduced in this piece, and the satisfactory manner in which every character is represented—true in every respect to nature—we have do heritation in eaving it must ultimately become a standard piece, which the dramatic public will request to be performed at least once a week, when withdrawn to give place to the various novelties which Burton has always in readines. It will be presented this evening, with the same excellent cast, and will be followed by a pac de Danuba, by Miss Waiters, and several eventures, waiters, and polkas, by the orchestra. The entertainments will close with "Dismond Cut Diamond."

National Theravar.—The entertainments at this establishment will commence with the new prize drama BURYON'S THEATRE — The excellent drama of " David

National Thranes.—The entertainments at this establishment will commence with the new prize drama of the "Printer of New York;" and the next feature will be a Tamborine Dance, by Miss Mairina. This will be followed by the new entravaganca, by Mr. J. Pligrim, entitled the "Rights of Women, or the Ladles' Convention." During the performance of this piece, a grand Military Parada and Target Excursion, by a company of young ladles, will be introduced. The orchestra will next play an Irish Medley Overture, and the entertainments will conclude with the magnifecent pantomime of the "Golden Axe." This is a bill of great variety and attraction, and one that must draw a large assemblage.

Bucconam's Lyckum.—There is a great bill, to night,

great variety and attraction, and one that must draw a large assemblage.

BROCHAM'S LIVERUM.—There is a great bill, to night, at this highly popular and deserving place of a muse-ment. The two fine dramatic adaptations of Diskens' hert works. Dombey and Son," and "David Copperfield." This will be a treat to the lower of the talanted author's productions. "Dombey" is revived, with an inimitable cast, comprising Raymond, the Incomparable Toots in his original character, Mrs. Brougham, the individual Nipper; Mrs. Vernon as Mrs. Shewton, Miss Kate Hore as Edith. Brougham himself as Cuttle: Lynne, as Domby; Leach, as Pagetrock, Arnold (a new name here, and a most promiching young actor), as Carker; Palmer, as Walter Gny, &c., a cast, which is sure to command the approval of a crowded auditory. "Copperfield," certainly the must successful movelty of the day, is also given; togesher with the magnificent Ducy-Barre, in one of her popular per. There must be a brilliant assemblage, as naual.

Bayrian's Cosmonance. These beautiful paintings are prenounced by all who have seen them as the most splemdid productions of art which have seen news a new activities.

Satters a Cosson and These beautiful paintings are prenounced by all who have seen them as the most aplendid productions of art which have ever been exhibited on this side of the Atlantic. The famous cataract of the Nile, with the granite rocks with which it is surrounded, is also a truthrul and epicudid painting. The crafter of Mount Vesuvius, where the fire seems not to be imaginary but reality—the storm on the North Sea—the heautiful oatherral of Burgos—the colonal status of Memon in Thebes—the scenery in the Austrian Alps and the sandstorm in the Lybian Desert—are all assirted for the beauty of their execution and the brilliant display of great artistic ability. A stall at Sattler's exhibition will amply repay the lovers of the fine arts.

Anenican Museum.—As usual this favorite and ably American Nature.—As usual this favorite and ship conducted establishment presents a bill of uncommon attraction. In the afternoon, the performance will consist of the fare of "Somebody Eise," which will be followed by Ethiopian music, singing and dancing by Donaldson's Servanders. In the evening the excellent drama of "Perfection," Sketches in India," and the whole will close with Donaldson's Screnaders. In their negro melodies.

Cincus. A great company of equestrians will at this evening at the Bowery Amphitheatre. The valide equestrian and unparalleled tumbler. Mr Franklin, will make his appearance for the in four years.

Ms. II E Strucks. We are happy to " Acceive that this excellent actor and very able stage manager will

have a complimentary benefit given to him on Wodne day evening. We know of no man who has greate claims on the dramatic public, and we hope his friend will exert their influence in his behalf. Misses Rousserr.—These talented professors of the Terpsichorean art played last week in Philadelphia, and were received with the greatest enthusiaem—they are said to eclipse all except Fanny Eissler.

Supreme Court—Circuit Court.

Before Bon Judge Mitchell.

Jan 18.—In the case of Gowdy vs. James, the jurgeturned a scaled verdict for the defendant.

COMMON PLEAS — Part 1 Nos. 195, 219, 229, 231, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251 Part 2—Nos. 246, 252, 256, 962, 268, 270, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 80 FREME COURT—CREUIT COURT—Nos. 111, 44, 125, 126, 127, 119, 9, 11, 13, 16, 39, 43, 45, 52, 70, 89½. United States District Court—Nos. 23, 26 to 342

Dr. James W. Powell co. tinues to attend exclusively to diseases of the yeard Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) warren -treet, where can be had his "Treation on the Eye," third dition, price 50 cents. Artificial Eye inserted, without the slightest pain, that will move like the natural eye.

Har Dye.—Batcheler's Instantane quid Bair Dye, so celevrared in London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., can only be presured gannine at the manufactory, 4 Wall street, New Ferther public must beware of cognitories. See my various diplemas. It is for sale wholesale and retail, or applied. Copy the address.

Wigs and Toupees.—Persons wishing divery superior Wig or Toupee should call at Batchelor's selebrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall at. They will find he perfectly understants all their requirements in master how cifficult, be never fails to fit the head; in fact he known his business, and makes a business of it. Copy his address, and give him a call. M. Levett, Dentist, 628 Broadway, the in-

The young man in search of a situation, should know that the first essential is a good hand. If he lacks that qualification let bim once take lessens of the lacks that qualification let bim once take lessens of the lack that qualification let bim once take lessens of the lack of th

Fine Seid extra finished Watches. - A. Ts

Combs, 303% Broadway.—Particular attention is directed to my Premium Combs, which obtained the Medal at the Great Vair, for the last three years. The combs cannot be equalled in this country. The assortment is also the largest at the Golden Comb, 303% Broadway, seed door above Duane street.

Z. M. QUIMBY.

watta Nervous Antidote is creating more at air in Paris as London It is leeked upon there as the condon to the leeked upon there as the condon the

Ghosts, Spirits, &c., are believed in by one, denied by others. The Messra Burr, at the Society II. some, denied by others. The Measra Burr, at the Society II-brary, Breadway, raise not only the Spirits of the Dead, burs-the "Ancient Nicholas" himself, in their amazing lecund-tade experiments every evening, on Imagination, Mental Pho-nomena. See. Go and see for yourself to night.

SUNDAY, Jan. 19-6 P. M. The past week has been one of considerable excite-

ment in the stock market. Quetations have fluctuated several per cent and the operations have been unusually large. At this season of the year, we generally experience a dull time; but we have noticed as much activity among speculators during the past two or three weeks, as at any time in the midst of the regular businees season. There appears to be no let up, and it is very probable that there will be no lull in the market of any importance, but the progress of prices be on-ward, until they break flown from their own weight, and a panic closes the performances for the season. It will be seen by quotations current during the past week, that nearly every fancy stock in the list is enormously inflated—some of them more than they have been for many years, or perhaps more than they will be again for some years to come. That there has seen, within the past month, a great change in the class of holders of fancy stocks generally, there is not the elightest doubt, and that the holders now are weak and unable to hold in the face of any important depreciation, is equally true. All pretracted speculative movements lead to similar results. As prices advance, the street operators sell to outsiders, on time, generally buyer's option, and carry no more stocket than they are compelled to. Brokers in Wall street know too much about the value, present and prospective, of any lancy stock on the list to keep many of them on hand, unless it is for the fulfilment of conracts about maturing; and at this moment the bulk of the fancies is held directly or indirectly by outsiders.
When fancy stocks reach such a position, there is danger of depreciation. The brokers have no longer any object in sustaining prices when stocks are held out of the street and the market value has become much inflated. When they see that the market value of nearly every fancy in the list is ten, fifteen, and twenty per cent above the actual value, they know that it is time to clear out every share, and they gonerally avail themselves of the first opportunity of doing so. They have been doing so for some little time past, and no doubt will continue the course they are now pursuing until as large a portion of the board bebeen bulls.

The shipments of specie last week were large, as appears by the annexed statement :-

pears by the annexed statement:

Sercic Experience from the Port of New York.

Schr. Talbot Esqual a Grande Spanish doubloons. \$2,505

Brig Sarah, Curacoa, sovereigus. 1,980

"half esgles. 4,000

Brig Ann, Curacoa five francs. 4,355

Brig Rang, Curacoa five francs. 4,355

Brig Ruse s. Neuvitas, Spanish doubloons. 20,760

Ship New York, Havre, American silver coin. 307,865

"American gold. 24,115

"American gold. 12,167

"Mexican dollars. 20,000

Total, for 1851..... \$728,25 will be seen that nearly the whole of the shipments last week were composed of American slives

We alluded, a few days since, to a circular which had been pretty generally circulated in Wall street, relative to the affairs of the Morris Canal and Banking Company. The statements made have not been off cially denied; and as the originators of the circular ap" pear to be pretty well posted up, and doubtless have access to official documents, there may be more truthing them than was at first believed. This circular has, at all events brought to light one fact, which has never been alluded to in any report of the company—that is the parition of the preferred stock. Not satisfied with fixing a high rate of interest-ten per cent-the directors must give it a portion of all the net earn; ings over and above that When the whole amount of preferred stock is issued, the annual not earnings, to give six per cent on the present par value (twenty-five dollars) of the old stock, must be as annexed: -

The company must earn this sum to pay 6 per cent on

the present per value of the old stock, (\$25 per share); but in the event of the old stock remaining as it pow reads on certificates, viz-\$100 per share—the capital would be \$4,100,000, and it would require a net frome of more than five hundred thousand dollars to yay six per cent on that amount. Should the old pacok be consolidated as contemplated, it would co gret holders to give up four old for one new shar, and raise the cost from the present market value, County-three dolars, to pinety two dollars per at ate.

Capitalists should have in mind that the bonds of the Mad River and Lake, Rele Railroad Company will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday, the 5" et | ret | These bands are secured by a second marigage, (the arst mortgage being for only five hundred the arand dollars) on all the property of the company, and bear seven per cent interest, ject of f his loan is to cover the Scatler; debt and the expens Act senewing the track with a heavy rail. This is or sof the most tavorably located railroads in Ohio It awerses a country of great fertility, of which but me

mall part has yet been brought into cuitivation. It has large and flourishing towns at the ends and along the line, furnishing available markets for all that the soil can be made to produce. The very fact of building this road has brought some seven hundred square miles of rich bottoms into a position to be easily cultivated, and immense forests into use, in a country where timber is always valuable. The towns through which it passes are all flourishing. Payton, the southern terminus, has large water which are